United Nations A/54/950

General Assembly

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Letter dated 28 July 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA), which was established to verify compliance with the commitments contained in the 1996 Peace Agreements, signed by the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG).

The purpose of the present letter is to inform you that, after consulting the two parties, I have decided to appoint Mr. Gerd D. Merrem as my Special Representative in Guatemala and Head of MINUGUA, in succession to Mr. Jean Arnault, who has taken up a new position as my Representative for Burundi. His appointment will take effect on 1 August 2000. Mr. Merrem's curriculum vitae is attached (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

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Annex

Curriculum vitae of Gerd D. Merrem

Nationality:	German
Date of birth:	4 June 1938
Marital status:	Married, two children
Languages:	German — mother tongue. Fluency in English, Spanish and Portuguese. Fair working knowledge of French. Some Swedish and Bahasa Indonesia
Education:	
1958-1963	Technical University of Hanover and Berlin, M.Sc. equivalent in Mining and Oil Engineering
1963-1965	Free University of Berlin, studies in philosophy, history and journalism (BA equivalent)
Experience:	
1998-	Farming and consultancies
1996-1998	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Tajikistan (truce/peace treaty negotiations and implementation)
1992-1996	Deputy Executive Director and Director of Operations, United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), Vienna
1990-1992	Resident Representative, UNDP in Myanmar/Burma (design and management of 5-year $150 mio cooperation programme)
1989-1990	United Nations assignments: election verification in Nicaragua (ONUVEN) and election advisory services in Haiti
1987-1989	Deputy Director, Administration and Management Services Division, UNDP
1984-1987	Resident Representative, UNDP in Angola (with concurrent responsibility for Namibia support programme)
1980-1983	Resident Representative, UNDP in Equatorial Guinea
1978-1980	Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP in the United Republic of Tanzania
1973-1978	Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP in Indonesia, then India
1972	Detention for aviation assistance to political refugees, Bolivia
1970-1972	Resident Coordinator, German Volunteer Programme in Bolivia
1967-1969	Resident Coordinator, German Volunteer Programme in Zambia
1965-1967	Researcher (public opinion polls) INFAS, Bonn, Germany
1961	Junior engineer, Directional Oil Drilling, COPE/AGIP, Egypt

Between 1978 and 1996, various United Nations/UNDP missions encompassing situation analysis, field security, programme strategy and operations management in Brazil, Colombia, Peru, China, Afghanistan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Yemen, Bangladesh, Kenya and Senegal.

Federal Order of Merit, Germany (1998). Independence Order of Merit, Equatorial Guinea (1983). Honorary Citizen of Cusco/Peru (1994) and Penjikent/Tajikistan (1997).

Personal interests: astrophysics, history, farming, flying and sailing

United Nations A/54/951–S/2000/755

General Assembly
Security Council

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2 August 2000

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General Assembly
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 63
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 July 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 28 July 2000 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Şafak **Göktürk**
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 28 July 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 5 June 2000 (A/54/892-S/2000/539) and 10 July 2000 (A/54/937-S/2000/666) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative to the United Nations, which contains allegations of "violations of the airspace of the Republic" and "of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia".

It will be recalled that similar allegations of so-called "airspace and FIR violations" were rejected in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 6 June 2000 (A/54/911-S/2000/551). I wish to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or any right of say whatsoever.

As stated in my previous letters, at the root of such allegations by the Greek Cypriot administration lies the deceitful and unacceptable pretence that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the entire island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This position is contrary to the realities on the island, namely the existence of two politically equal peoples and their respective sovereign states. The present Greek Cypriot allegations are undoubtedly designed to divert attention from its ongoing policy of escalation, which involves an intensive campaign of militarization.

In a letter addressed to you on 7 July 2000 (A/54/938-S/2000/688), President Denktaş drew attention to the most recent military procurements by the Greek Cypriot administration, including anti-tank missile systems and other military hardware, and underlined the need for the Security Council to urge the Greek Cypriot side to stop its arming frenzy. The Greek Cypriot administration is currently spending in excess of two million dollars a day on armaments, in line with the implementation of the joint military doctrine with Greece.

I would like to emphasize that the ongoing Greek Cypriot rearmament campaign is totally inconsistent with the current efforts to facilitate reconciliation between the two parties, and clearly threatens peace and stability in the region. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus trusts that all interested parties who wish to contribute to the efforts, in the context of the proximity talks in progress, towards preparing the ground for meaningful negotiations, will see to it that the Greek Cypriot administration abandons this policy of escalation and takes the necessary steps towards establishing bridges of trust and cooperation between the two states in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/54/952

General Assembly

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3 August 2000

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 99 (g)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

Letter dated 30 June 2000 from the Chairman of the Second Committee addressed to the President of the General Assembly

With reference to your letter of 28 April 2000 requesting me to undertake, on your behalf, consultations with Member States on the date, modalities, nature of the outcome and focus of the discussions of the second high-level dialogue on the theme of "Responding to globalization: facilitating the integration of developing countries into the world economy in the twenty-first century", I have the honour to report to you hereby the results of the consultations held on 9 June 2000.

In discussing their options as regards the four components — date, modalities, nature of the outcome and focus of the discussions — delegations took account of the experience of the first high-level dialogue held in September 1998, as well as the recent experience of preparing and organizing high-level events, such as the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council, the Millennium Assembly, and others.

With respect to the date, delegations felt that the two-day high-level dialogue should be held, as in 1998, immediately before the commencement of the general debate at the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

With regard to the modalities, delegations considered that, in order to stimulate high-level interest and ensure interactive dialogue, a combination of plenary meetings, ministerial round tables and informal panels would be the best approach to follow. Such a format would allow delegations to make brief formal statements at the plenary meetings, and at the same time facilitate productive interactive discussions, as well as an infusion of views and analyses from non-governmental panellists. The ministerial round tables would be open for members of delegations to attend.

With regard to the outcome, it was decided that, taking into account time constraints of a two-day event, a President's summary presented at the closure of the dialogue would be the most appropriate outcome. This summary may, at a later

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stage, be expanded to include such material as, for instance, summaries of ministerial round tables and informal panels, and any concluding observations the President may wish to present. This overall summary could be presented as a report of the President to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

Delegations agreed that taking into account the deliberations of the Millennium Summit, the high-level segments of the substantive sessions of 2000 and 2001 of the Economic and Social Council, the financing for development process and the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the focus of the discussions, within the overall theme of the dialogue, should be on the following sub-themes:

- Promoting the integration of developing countries into the world economy and generating new public and private financial resources to complement development efforts;
- Enhancing the integration of developing countries in the emerging global information network, facilitating access for developing countries to information and communication technology.

I ask that you have the present letter distributed as a document of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly in connection with agenda item 99 (g).

(*Signed*) Roble **Olhaye**
Chairman of the Second Committee

United Nations A/54/953

General Assembly

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3 August 2000

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 84
Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

Letter dated 1 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to write to you in my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations and to inform you that the Group convened an urgent meeting, at the ambassadorial level, on 27 July 2000 to discuss the latest developments in Indonesia, in particular in the country's Moluccas Province.

The Islamic Group was briefed by the Permanent Representative of Indonesia about the situation in the above-mentioned province and of the measures taken by the Government of Indonesia towards resolving the issue. At the end of the meeting the Group adopted a statement on the issue, the text of which is contained in the annex to the present letter.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could kindly be circulated as an official document of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 84.

(*Signed*) Hasmy **Agam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative and Chairman of the Islamic Group

00-59208 (E) 070800

Annex to the letter dated 1 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Islamic Group at the United Nations

1. An urgent meeting of the Islamic Group at the United Nations was convened on 27 July 2000 at United Nations Headquarters to discuss the situation in Indonesia, particularly the recent developments in the Moluccas, in the light of the interest and concerns expressed by certain quarters of the international community.

2. The Group was briefed by the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations. This briefing proved useful, as it provided an opportunity to inform member and observer States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference of the prevailing reality of the situation.

3. Accordingly, the Islamic Group:

(a) Reiterated its firm stand and continuing support for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of the Republic of Indonesia;

(b) Supported the determination of and measures taken by the Government of Indonesia to address the internal situation, which has shown positive developments towards achieving a solution;

(c) Reaffirmed that the internal problem in the Moluccas constitutes entirely a domestic matter of the Government of Indonesia and that, therefore, any form of foreign intervention would be totally unacceptable, as it would be in contravention of well-established principles governing relations among States;

(d) Considered that any foreign intervention and interference would not only be an infringement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of the Republic of Indonesia, but would also complicate the resolution of the problem;

(e) Considered also that any efforts by certain quarters leading towards foreign intervention and interference in the internal matters of a sovereign State would be contradictory to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 2, paragraph 7, and of international law;

(f) Decided to remain actively seized of the matter until such time as it ceases to be of concern to Indonesia.

New York, 27 July 2000

United Nations A/54/954

General Assembly

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3 August 2000
English
Original: Russian

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 39
Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Letter dated 31 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Regulations governing the activities of foreign (international) observers during the preparation and holding of elections to the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus, approved by a decision of the Central Commission of the Republic of Belarus on Elections and the Holding of Republic Referendums, taken on 13 July 2000.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 39.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Alyaksandr **Sychov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 31 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Regulations governing the activities of foreign (international) observers during the preparation and holding of the elections to the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus (adopted by a decision of the Central Commission of the Republic of Belarus on Elections and the Holding of Republic Referendums, taken on 13 July 2000)

1. Pursuant to article 55 of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Belarus, foreign (international) observers are individuals representing a foreign Government or international organization, who have acquired the right to observe the preparation and holding of the elections to the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter referred to as the House of Representatives) in accordance with the existing procedure established under the Electoral Code of the Republic of Belarus.

2. Foreign (international) observers shall be invited to the Republic of Belarus by the President of the Republic, the House of Representatives, the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus, and the Central Commission of the Republic of Belarus on Elections and the Holding of Republic Referendums (hereinafter referred to as the Central Commission).

3. Foreign (international) observers shall be accredited by the Central Commission.

The Central Commission shall issue to a foreign (international) observer an identity certificate corresponding to the established model, in accordance with an application submitted by him, a document confirming his identity and an invitation to observe the elections.

The identity certificate is the document that entitles the foreign (international) observers to carry out their activities during the period of the preparation and holding of the elections to the House of Representatives.

The term of the mandates of the foreign (international) observers shall begin on the date of their accreditation and shall end on the date of the publication of the results of the elections of the deputies to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Belarus.

4. In accordance with article 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, foreign (international) observers, during their stay in the territory of the Republic of Belarus, shall enjoy rights and freedoms and carry out duties on equal terms with citizens of the Republic of Belarus, unless otherwise specified under the Constitution, the laws or international treaties.

The electoral commissions on the elections of deputies to the House of Representatives, local representative and executive organs, the organs inviting

foreign (international) observers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus shall render them assistance that is necessary.

5. Foreign (international) observers shall carry out their activities independently and autonomously.

The activities of the foreign (international) observers shall be financed by the parties sending the observers, or at their own expense.

6. Foreign (international) observers shall have the right to:

- Attend meetings of the electoral commissions on the elections of deputies to the House of Representatives;
- Meet with candidates for the office of deputy to the House of Representatives and their personal representatives;
- Be present during the sealing or securing of the ballot boxes;
- Be present on the day of voting in the premises for voting from the time of the sealing or securing of the ballot boxes until the completion of the tallying of the results of the voting;
- Be present during voting ahead of schedule at the place where the voters are located;
- Observe the issuance of ballots and the conduct of the voting, and compliance with the procedure for voting established by the Electoral Code of the Republic of Belarus;
- Address proposals and remarks on the organization of the voting to the chairman of the area electoral commission or his deputy;
- Receive information on the results of the vote count and on the drawing up of the reports of the electoral commissions on the election results;
- Familiarize themselves with the reports of the area electoral commissions on the results of the voting and the reports of the district electoral commissions on the results of the elections that are signed and sent to the higher electoral commission;
- Make a copy of the report of the area electoral commission on the results of the voting through their own efforts and at their own expense;
- Express their views, after the voting day, on the electoral legislation of the Republic of Belarus and on the preparation and holding of the elections to the House of Representatives, and hold a press conference and make statements to the mass media.

Foreign (international) observers shall not have the right to use their status for activities unrelated to observing the preparation and holding of the elections to the House of Representatives.

The Central Commission shall have the right to withdraw the accreditation of a foreign (international) observer if he violates the laws of the Republic of Belarus or the generally accepted principles and norms of international law.

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Security Council

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 63
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 1 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 10 July 2000, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26 and 27 July 2000.

On 14 July, one (1) CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 16 July, one (1) CN-235 and one (1) C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 17 July, seven (7) Turkish military aircraft (1 F-16, 4 C-130, 1 C-160 and 1 B-200) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

- The F-16 aircraft flew over the areas of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas)-Famagusta-Nicosia-Cape Kormakitis, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.
- One C-130 and the B-200 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.
- The three remaining C-130 aircraft, as well as the C-160 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

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On 18 July, one (1) CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic.

On 19 July, thirteen (13) Turkish military aircraft (1 F-16, 2 F-4, 9 F-5 and 1 C-160) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

- The F-16 aircraft flew over the areas of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas)-Famagusta-Nicosia-Kyrenia, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.
- One F-4 aircraft flew over the area of Kyrenia, where it met with the F-16 aircraft, flying together over the area of Nicosia, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.
- The other F-4 aircraft flew over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a southeasterly direction.
- The 9 F-5 aircraft flew over the area of Kyrenia, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, in the occupied area of the Republic, where they performed an air show.

The C-160 aircraft flew over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a southeasterly direction.

On 20 July, ten (10) Turkish military aircraft (5 F-4 and 5 F-16) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

- Two of the F-4 aircraft flew over the areas of the Cape of Apostolos Andreas and the remaining three over the areas of Famagusta-Nicosia-Kyrenia, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.
- Two of the F-16 aircraft flew over the areas of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) and the remaining three flew over the areas of Famagusta-Nicosia-Kyrenia, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.
- Eight F-5 and one CN-235 aircraft departed the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, in the occupied area of the Republic, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Kyrenia-Famagusta-Nicosia, before landing again at the same illegal airport.

On 21 July, five (5) Turkish military aircraft (2 C-130, 1 C-160 and 2 CN-235) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

- One C-130 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.
- The other C-130 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

- The C-160 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

- The two CN-235 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

Nine F-5 and one CN-235 aircraft departed the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic (they had landed there on 18 and 19 July, respectively), violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Kyrenia, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 22 and 23 July, three (3) Turkish military aircraft (2 C-130 and 1 C-160) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

- The C-130 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

- The C-160 aircraft flew over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 26 July, one (1) F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 27 July, one (1) C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a southeasterly direction.

While noting that these violations have increased in frequency lately, I strongly protest these actions, which violate international law, as well as the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and call for their cessation. I would like, once more, to express the hope that the necessary positive attitude will be shown by Turkey, so that the current proximity talks that are taking place under your auspices, as well as all efforts for finding a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem, on the basis of United Nations resolutions, will not be adversely affected.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotos **Zackheos**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative